FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880.

Haverly's Theatre—Paron the Ribid. Meatre & Hist's Concert Hall-Concrt. M. diom Square Theotre—Hard Kuis. Metropolitas Concret Hall, Bundway, 111 av and fist at Nible's Gurden—Ministraley. New York Aquartum—The Chines of Normandy. Theater Comique—Mallican thard Ficals, Wallack's The tre-Grin Golds.

### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEERLY SUN will be found a usoful anxionry by all who are carnestly working for the re-ferm of the National Government. Through ut the Pres-idential canvass of 1880. The Sex will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Hancock and Emissau, the numinees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such cambidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise or keeping the National Legislatore out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common setting

Totall those who sympathize with our purpose, we comnend the circulation of Ton WERELT SUN In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us, we will send Tex Warray Sen to clubs, or sincle subecibers, post past, for twenty-five cents till the

Presidential election Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

### A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no degire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disayow the fearld committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES PRANCIS ADAMS.

### How the Democrats Can Win.

At the GARFIELD Fifth avenue conference, the weight of the meeting, as the Quakers call it, was against making efforts to carry any of the Southern States. This was wise determination. Any expenditure to that end by Jewell's committee would be a waste of time and money.

The foundation of the Republican party in the South has gradually crumbled away. The reason is obvious. The colored voters were its main element. They have again and again been duped and deceived by their white leaders. They long since ascertained that the promised span of mules and forty acres of land were a delusion, and that the suffrage, about which their ideas were extremely vague, but from which they expected so much, was perverted to base uses by the carpet-baggers, who filled their pockets with plunder and then ran back to their old homes in the North. When these facts had slowly worked their way into the minds of the enfranchised race, their attachment to the Republican party relaxed, and the great body of them abstained from the polls on election days, while thousands went over to the other side and supported the Democratic candidates.

This defection has produced its legitimate fruits. The GARPIELD conference concedes to Gen. HANCOCK the 138 electoral votes of the South. With these he will need but 47 in the whole North. Where can he obtain them? New York casts 35, New Jersey 9, and Connecticut 6, making a total of 50.

But it will be unwise for the Democrats they will earry both Indiana and Ohio in October. This seems hardly possible. But, if it should so happen, will not the Democrats find it difficult to capture New York in November?

The true course for the Democrats to pursue is to first resolve to carry both Ohio work and do it. Democratic victories in those two States then would settle the Presidential election in advance.

# The Enrnest Man.

We are indebted to our esteemed contemporary, the Times, for an opportune sketch, entitled by it "The Opinions of an Earnest Man." The Times calls him "the Honorable Charles G. Williams, member of Congress from the First Wisconsin District." But, while we are greatly delighted to hear that WILLIAMS is really an earnest man, we must decline to consider him in his individual capacity, especially in this most important and, we may say, national manifestation of himself, through the columns of the leading Republican newspaper. WIL-LIAMS is not the earnest man, in the sense of being the only one of his kind. He is only a type, and as such no doubt it was that he attracted the intelligent notice of our contemporary, which, indeed, is sometimes earnest itself; and thus he got this opportunity to reveal his remarkable characteristics in the form of an interview.

Whether our neighbor intends this interesting publication to be regarded as a study in natural history, or as matter of political information, we are unable to say. But in any event we turn to it as a welcome relief from the long columns of talk from the lips of the many men who are not in carnest in this momentous contest. We have always deplored the absence of this quality in the politicians who are erroneously supposed to lead the Republican party; and we take this occasion to suggest to our contemporary that Mr. CONKLING, the careless CAMEBONS, even the prattling JEWELL, and all other persons who are not earnest, should be remanded entirely to the rear, and heard of no more. They are merely an aggravation

and a hindrance. What, for instance, could have been more embarrassing than the conduct of Messrs. CAMERON and CONKLING on the occasion of the recent Republican conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel? While earnest men like PINCHBACK, WARMOTH, CONOVER, LAN-DAULET WILLIAMS, and the excellent BEL-KNAP were gravely discussing matters which concerned the very life of the Republican party, Mr. Camenon is reported to have sat among them with a sardonic grin and with his two hands clasped over his wallet, while Mr. CONKLING declined to come in, but made himself extremely merry with the intelligence which reached him at second hand in

the adjoining corridor. In an emergency like this it is only the earnest man that can be relied upon. With

flected in his countenance. To the habitues of the calleries the carnest man in Congress -and we have no doubt in the world that the Honorable CHARLES G. WILLIAMS IS a good specimen—is a familiar and grateful object. His face has a pluched and eager look, and sometimes betrays a complicating trace of internal pain, like that which is said to arise from taking erab apples on an inflamed stomach. He is laborious, instant, in season and out. He sucers like a starved hyena; insults the other side upon all ocensions, and interrupts the same leaders of his own party to interject a few acrid and pointless remarks at the wrong time-a juncture which he discovers with an instinct which is almost marvellous. Such is the earnest man, and we are pleased that Mr. WILLIAMS has turned up at this critical moment to give us the views of the genus.

The Times states, by way of preface, that the customary Republican majority in Mr. WILLIAMS's district is five thousand, which accounts in some measure for his extreme enrnestness. At all events, Mr. WILLIAMS is satisfied that GARFIELD will be elected by the votes of pretty nearly all the States. He has very strong hopes of West Virginia and Indiana, as becomes an earnest man; and he puts the majority in Wisconsin away above the estimates of the most sanguine Republicans of a more sober constitution of mind. As to the Germans, he insists that, having once coincided with the Republicans on "financial questions," they will make no account of that little Credit Mobilier affair, the five-thousand-dollar DE GOLYER fee, or any other broad blot which has been or may hereafter be discovered on the personal record of the Republican candidate. This is the way the earnest man looks at it, and he takes it for granted that the Germans will do the same. And just here it occurs to us that if he were to go home, and tell the Germans of Wisconsin that Gen. GARFIELD was not only a bribe taker and a perjurer, but that he had reported in an Ohio State Convention a resolution in favor of the remonetization of silver, stumped the State on that platform, and then returned to Washington to vote against the measure, even they might change their minds about voting for him in spite of the appeals of the most earnest of men.

What the Knickerbockers are Showing. Within the last few years a new style of summer costume for young men has been growing in favor at the country resorts, particularly those by the seashore.

Any one who visits the more fashionable of these places during this month, the month when the hotels and cottages are most crowded and gavety is at its height, will see scores, if not hundreds, of young fellows along the beaches, in the tennis grounds, at pienies, on drives, and parading the hotel piazzas, who may seem to him rather roughly clad for such elegant surroundings, and for their fair and prettily dressed society. They are in knickerbockers, with stockings of more or less coarse fibres and various colors, with loose blouses or belted finnel shirts, canvas galters, and little round skull caps, or shapeless felt hats. It is a rig which came in vogue with the game of lawn tennis, and has now become a favorite one with young persons throughout the day, whether they are playing tennis or not, and has been modified in various ways accordingly.

It is very plain to see that the young women, who are wearing an almost infinite variety of charming costumes themselves this summer, look with great and special favor on the youth in knickerbockers. And, beyond a question, they do handsomely set off the appearance of a shapely and graceful figure, particularly if the young man has a plump pair of calves to show. He steps along with a conscious freedom of movement which all observe with pleasure. The loosely tied collar of his flannel shirt reveals his strong and swarthy throat, and, taking him all in all, he does very well as a modern representative of a Greek youth trained at the Olympian games.

It is not at all supprising that the fairest of the maidens regard him with favoring eyes, for a strong and supple and well-built young man shows off his points far better that the Republicans confidently claim that | must ordinarily wear. And from time immemorial the feminine taste has delighted in masculine strength and bravery. No costume young men have worn for a generation and more so well exhibits their physical perfections as the knickerbockers, which are now so frequent at Newport, Mount Desert, Narragansett, and Southampton. As they and Indiana in October, and then go to swing along they manifestly rejoice in their freedom from the constraint of garments that had become conventional, and they look as if deeds of prowess were easily within their accomplishment.

These knickerbockers, too, enable us to see the fruits of the general mania of recent years for physical training among young men, and especially college young men. And even a very critical observer must confess that our youth can very well afford to appear in tight stockings and loose shirts, which reveal the contour of their legs and chests. Probably the lanky and thin-chested ones do not wear knickerbockers. They could hardly be expected to do it. But however that may be, the average calves displayed this summer by the many wearers of knickerbockers would do credit to a race

of athletes. The knickerbockers are revealing to us that we have as finely built a lot of young fellows as any one would wish to see; and the lovely maidens only show that they have correct ideas of manly beauty when they allow their eyes to rest with satisfaction on these strong and shapely figures.

# The Scawanhaka Indictment.

The indictment of the officers of the inte steamer Seawanhaka, and of the directors of the company owning that vessel, does no credit to the office of the United States District Attorney or to the Grand Jury by

which the indictment was found. The charge, as expressed in the instrament, is "felonious misconduct and neglect and inattention, because of the neglect and refusal to provide the said steamboat with such numbers of and such lifeboats, floats, rafts, and life preservers as would best secure the safety of all persons on board said steamboat and vessel in case of disaster.' In view of the facts proved over and over again before every investigation of the case with which we have been familiar, we say

that this charge is frivolous. The truth is that there was a most abondant supply of life preservers on board the unfortunate vessel. They were stowed for use in different places, both forward and aft. Those aft were above the promenade deck; those forward were in the front part of the saloon, on each side of the casement around the engine. From those that were forward the passengers were cut off by the location of the fire and the unspeakable swiftness of its development. Of those that were aft a great proportion were used. In fact, we believe there were many more of them than were required. At any rate, a large proportion of the passengers who escaped owed their safety to those life preservers. Of life-

perfect condition; but from the rapidity of the conflagration it was impossible to launch

them or to make any use of them. There is nothing to show that any one lost his life from any cause that is indicated in the indictment. No man, erished for want of a life preserver, a lifeboat, or a life raft. With very few exceptions, those who were lost perished from leaping over in front of the wheel and being struck by it or sucked under the hull, as the boat was driving toward the shore. No additional number of life preservers, and no devices of rafts or lifeboats or other life-saving apparatus could have saved from death any person who thus leaped overboard.

Of course such an indictment cannot amount to anything but some annoyance of the indicted. The attempt to bring any man to trial and conviction under it would be absurd, and will doubtless never be made. The indictment itself is absurd, especially in the case of the brave Capt. SMITH, who gallantly exposed his own life in the discharge of his duty, and who appeared to give bail with his head and hands still bound up from the wounds received on the occasion for which

it is now proposed to punish him. Every means should be taken to hold the managers of steamboats and railroads to a more rigorous responsibility for the safety of passengers; but the tendency of such an indictment as this is in the opposite di-

## Played Out.

A great account has been made of the phrase of a poor wretch who once said that here in New York hanging was played out He was hanged, and thus his saying was thought to be entirely disproved.

But is it not true, nevertheless? Is not hanging played out as a means of protect ing life and preventing murder?

Executions have been frequent of late Several men have died on the gallows under the most conspicuous circumstances. Yet there are a dozen persons accused of homicide now awaiting trial in the Tombs; and the daily reports of murders and manslaughters are as constant as ever. The atrocities attending them are still unspeakably revolting. Crime is as violent and unchecked as if no sentence of death had ever been pronounced or fulfilled.

Does it not seem probable, then, that in every sense worthy of consideration, hang-ing is really played out? Is it certain that it produces any good effect whatever? Does it make life more secure and society more just or more humane? Is it not possible that some better mode of dealing with murderers might be discovered?

# Two Cases-The Love that Kills.

A common laborer in this city fell vice lently in love with a woman who had be friended his motherless children, the wife of a friend and associate, and relentlessly pursued her until, upon her refusal to leave her husband for his sake, he cut her throat and then cut his own.

An English Marquis fell violently in love with an American belle, and being rich and accomplished as well as titled, he was more successful in his wicked suit than the poo laborer. She had a worthy and cultivated husband, whose undivided love was hers. The Marquis persuaded her to leave him, promising to wed her as soon as she could get divorced. She procured a divorce, when he rudely ruptured the ties that had united them, and by his unfeeling and brutal conduct hurried her precipitately to suicide.

If the laborer survives his self-inflicted wound he will be tried for murder and probably executed. The Marquis escapes punishment and retains his seat in the House of Lords!

Hard is the lot of the victims in both ases. No greater curse can befall a woman than the love that kills!

# Do Not Follow his Example.

Any example which makes a man noto rious is certain to enlist followers. Even the boy on his way to the gallows triumphantly exclaimed: "See what a crowd I collect!" The example of Dr. TANNER's fast is not likely to prove an exception. As after a circus has passed through a country town a majority of the boys may always be of served attempting feats of ground and lofty tumbling, so we expect to hear of hundred of ambitious youths trying to imitate Dr. TANNER'S wonderful abstinence from food.

If people who are about undertaking such a fast will reflect for a moment on its folly they will desist. No good can come from it. and if persevered in it would ordinarily resuit in tliness and death.

Eat while you can get enough to eat, and fast only in time of famine—from which good Lord deliver us!

### Taking Something More Than Bedclothes.

We do not attach much weight to the charge against Gen. GARFIELD that during the war, when he left the house of Widow HUTCHINS, in the territory of the enemy, where he had been temporarily quartered, he carried away her bedelothing with him. The charge is rather a small matter to bring up after so many years.

But the General did carry off something on another and a later occasion, which, in the opinion of honorable men, it was highly discreditable to him to take. He was sent to the Chicago Convention to engineer the nomination of John Sherman, whose professed and trusted friend he was. He hetrayed his trust, and after much intriguing carried off the nomination himself. What were a few bedelothes compared to that?

The chronic row between the Republican politicians of Hartford and New Haven will break out again sooner or later. It is an irrepressible conflict, if there ever was one. But they seem to have really patched up a practicable truce for this campaign. That is an additional reason why the Connecticut Demograts should nominate their strongest men this year.

Now that judicial inquiry has shown that Ohio troops did steal bonds belonging to CHARLES KERRISON, deposited in the State Bank of South Carolina, it becomes a matter of interest to know what particular portion of those troops are responsible for the robbery. Has any Ohio General ever been suspected, accused. or convicted of taking what did not belong to him? If so, what is the Ohio General's name

There are signs that the public interest in Dr. TANNER's meals is on the wane.

Gon. GARFIELD doesn't think much of THOMAS JEFFERSON. Senator Wallace has unearthed one of the DE GOLYER candidate's old speeches in the House, in which he expressed the opinion that the fame of JEFFERSON was "waning," and announced in the same breath that he was in favor of a stronger government in this country.

From a single page of a Brooklyn news paper we learn that the new Commissioner of Police was in court yesterday resisting a motion to punish him for contempt; that a young Brooklyn man tried to throw his mother out of the window, and got his head broken with a plate for his pains; that a Brooklyn young woman, only 18 years of age, was shut up for six months as an habitual drunkard; that another Brooklyn young woman, the daughter of rare exceptions his mapy virtues are re- | boats, there were two of good size and in | rich parents has disuppeared, leaving a lotter

setting forth her desire to get a place as chambermaid or nursemaid and be indepenher funeral; that two Brooklyn young mer threw a hand truck into the river for fun; tha a Brooklyn small boy shot himself accidentally but fatally, with a pistol; and that an aged Brooklynite swallowed Paris green because he could not stop drinking liquor.

Considering the situation in which they and themselves, through no fault of their own, the unpaid workmen at Rockaway Beach have hown a self-control that is very creditable, and has rightly won them the public sympathy. They cannot get the money honestly earned by the hard labor of months; many of them are penniess. Huddled in their wretched huts among he sand drifts, with not too much to eat nov and in fear of presently having less, it is not surprising that some of them, in the bitterness born of long waiting and repeated disappoint ments, should talk of burning the big hotel which has become so hateful in their eyes But it is to be hoped that the wiser counsels o the cooler headed workmen will continue to

Meanwhile, might it not be a good plan for some one of our wealthy New York philanthropists to make a visit of observation to Rockaway Beach?

The evident relief and satisfaction with which the Republican politicians and newspapers are making haste to forget the very ex-

istence of R. B. HAYES should convey a lessor

o all Frauds as yet undeveloped. This latest railroad slaughter is ever more atrocious and inexcusable than usual I'wo excursion trains leave a seaside resort within a few minutes of each other. The on rineer of the second follows the first so closely and at such a rate of speed that when the latter slows up to get on a siding out of the way of an express train he finds himself unable to stop The brakes do not work properly, and his engine crashes into the rear of the forward train, killing some of the excursionists and

scalding many more. What possible palliation can be found for such an " accident" as this? There are roads nearer home on which excursion trains run perilously close upon one nother's heels,

If the disguised men who boarded a vessel in Cork harbor, early Thursday morning, and helped themselves to sundry cases of rifle forming part of her cargo were Fenians, the omen is a rather sinister one for England. One hundred and seven years ago, in another har-bor, disguised men boarded a vessel early in the morning, and helped themselves to sundry chests of tea, which they proceeded forthwith to give to the fishes. We all know the sequels of that incident.

Nevada has two scats and votes in the United States Senate. New York city has about one-half interest in one Senator. If the popu ation of New York city were divided up and scattered over the West to make States, each ontaining as many people as Nevada, they would be entitled to fifty United States Senators In other words, this town has twenty-five time as many people as the State of Nevada

COLFAX and GARFIELD met at Chautau qua; Patterson should have been there too.

How a Reader of The Sun Made a Fortune

From the Bracklyn Journal,
There is probably no invention or discov

There is probably no invention or discovery that has not some story of interest cennected with it. This was true of the kettle spout, which is alleged to have led to the discovery of steam. It was true of the apple not of Isaac Newton, which resulted in the discovery of the law of gravitation, and it is true of that much advertised medicine known by the familiar name of Rye and Rock. Like the famous Sun Colie Mixture, it owes its existence to the celebrated New York luminary that shines for all.

It appears from the statements of the best informed people that a mixture of rock candy and whiskey had been for many years in use in the South as a remedy for throat and lung diseases. Three years ago a Mr. Schnabel, who had lived in the South, in a conversation with Mr. Ames Cummings, spoke of the wonderful cures that he had seen effected by this mixture, and told such an interesting story that Ames Cummings forthwith fell upon him and wrote the whole thing up in The Sun. For the general public it made an interesting piece of reading; that was all. For one man it made a fortune. That man was N. Van Beil, who set to work at once to carry out the ideas that The Sun's article suggested. He began to put up the mixture, first in small quantities and gradually in larger quantities, until now he nuts up 5,0:05 gallons at a time. He applied for a patent, got it and behold he held a full hand. The success of Van Beil has, of course, bred around him a perfect army of rivals who attempt to use his patent, to share his fame and gobble his luck. He is kept constantly busy fighting them; he has suits in all the courts, and he is usually the winner. He is now carrying one case up to the Court of Aprents, and roady for the next one; and in his judgment the road to wealth lies in reading The Sch. setting

suggestions it makes, and drinking

#### Chapter in the Biography of One of the Witnesses to Garfield's Character.

Pron the Communic Empuirer. About the time of the exposure by the Poland committee the Trustees of the Onio Agricultural and fechanical College, in looking around for a scholariv man to take charge of the college, selected Senator Pat-terson of New Hampshire, who, it was said, was anxious for the place. Like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, the news of the Credit Mobilier swindle burst on the country. Mr Senator Patterson was invited to Ohio by the Board of Trustees to see if he could explain away his greedy peculations. "He came, he saw, but did not con-The Board heard him in his defence, and ther gave him to understand that, as he had been appointed the must resign to save expulsion, for the Ohio people would regard his entering upon the duties as fatal to the access of the college-in that institution they would no like those engaged in the swindle. Mr. Patterson left for his New Hampshire home taking with him the greater of all curses—a repentance that comes too late. The large emount he get by his bribes would not pay him for his oss of character.

#### Curious Political Statistics. From the Press.

A correspondent has taken the trouble to compile the following interesting table of how the several States have voted at the Presidential elections which have been held since the foundation of the Government

Over	Dem. 1 Own Dear
Alabama 2	12 Mississippi 2 11
Arkantas. 2	8 Missouri 3 13
California 5	2 Nebraska 3 -
Colorado 1	- Nevada 4 -
Connecticut 10	4 New Hampshire 11 :
Delaware 13	7 New Jersey 10 10
Florida	New York 8 1.
Georgia 3	16 North Carolina 5 14
littnoss 5	10 Olun
Indiana 6	10 Oregon 4 1
Iwa 6	2 Pennsylvania 7 13
Kansas 4	- Rhode Island
Kentucky 8	12 South Carolina 3 16
Lonisiana 4	12 Tennessee
Mastie 9	Service and the service and th
	6 Texas
Maryland 9 Massachusetta In	11 Vermont 15 5
	2 Vioginia 17
Michigan 7	4 West Virginia 3 1
Minnessta 5	- Wisconsin, 6 2

#### Why Gen. Sherman's Letters are Not Published.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have men a reader of the spiendid Sen for a long time, and have always been guided in my political views by its have always been guided in my political views by its opinions. Now, I dealer to ask a question. Why request Gen. Sherman to deliver those two letters which he wrote to Gen. Hancock's I. and a number of my friends, naturally suppose that if Sherman had Hancock's letter. Hancock must surely have in his possession the two letters which were written to limm by Sherman, or were they returned? A little light, if you please.

Before I close I would like to tell you that I know personally of cleven Republicans who have resolved to vote for Hancock and English, and they give as a reason that Garfield is not himsel. That's all they say. They are men who do not vote with a party Backine, but rather for the beat and parest men.

January Hallows, 115 Lincoln avenue. NEWARE, N. J., Aug. 12.

If Gen. Hancock has the two letters referred to in his possession, he is too punctilious a gen deman to think of publishing them without Gen. Sherman's consent. This consent has not been given. Gen, Sherman is reported as saying that, if Gen. Hancock chooses to take the responsibility of publishing them, he cannot prevent his doing so, or words to that effect.

### The President's Term. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When is the term of the entroing President up, according to the constant Reason.

Four years after it begins, according to the Constitution. The beginning of the term of office is fixed by the Law of 1792 on the fourth day of March next succeeding the election Custom fixes the hour at noon. Mr. Hayes' term will end at noon on Friday, March 4, 1881 although he will have exactly as much right to be called President after that date as he had

## THE AMNESTIED COMMUNARDS.

sechal Grousset, Jules Valles, and their As-sociates—What they are Boing—Those who Will Not Return to Paris.

Paris, July 29 .- The amnesty is an accomplished fact. The Communards of the Isla Hou and the Isle of Pines are getting ready to say adieu to the galleys of New Caledonia. One by one, across the Channel, the Belgian frontier, the Swiss frontier, the Italian frontier, the amnestied and the pardoned are hurrying back to Paris.

They have been ready and waiting for yearsthis little band of contumaces, who made good their escape from the claws of justice after the crash of the Commune. For they have been prowling about the French frontier, not daring to take the risk of venturing across. Now they are free to hurl at the railroad employees in London, Brussels, neva, and Turin the demand, frozen on their lips for nine weary years, "A ticket for Paris!"

The impatient Rochefort was the first one back. For two weeks now he has been enjoying the happiness of filling his lungs with the hot and dust-laden air of the Paris of MM.

Gambetta and Grévy.

A few minutes ago I saw on the Boulevard the faces of Paschal Grousset and Jules Vallès. For moment the past ten years seemed like a dream, and I again saw these men as they were at the hour when, with the flery passion of youth, some in the press, some in public life, they were creating that public sentiment which was to precipitate the far-schoing downfall of the second empire.
At that time Paschal Grousset was in all re-

spects what we call a beau gargon; a dandy for neatness, irreproachably dressed, almost elegant, a sort of Frousac of the Young Democracy. Like all those who were to play a notable part on the political stage later on, like Rochefort, like Vallès, Grousset had been a writer for Figure, contributing scientific articles over the signature of "Dr. Polasius," and short romances over that of " Leopold Virey." It was not until 1869 that he disclosed his real quality as a political writer and an avowed enemy of the existing institutions by publish-ing at Brussels his "Legend de Décembrostein," a satirical pamphlet of an unbeard-of violence. From that moment he was enrolled in the legion of the irreconcilable writers, and some time after became one of Rochefort's most vigorous lieutenants on the Marseillaise. He was the involuntary cause of the murder of Victor Noir. It was while carrying, with de Fonvielle, a challenge from Paschal Grousset to Prince Pierro Bonaparte that the great, good-natured boy was struck by the ball which piercing his heart, lodged in the heart of the empire.

name of Victor Noir, let me tell an anecdote of him. He was not much of a writer, poor fellow. One day he sent a challenge to Paul de Cassagnao. The fire-enting Bonapartist seized the letter, and wrote upon the back: "I have the choice of arms. I choose orthography. You

are a dead man." Arrested some weeks after the murder of Noir, in consequence of the *émeutes* of February, 1869, Paschal Grousset was cited to appear and testify before the High Court of Jusice convened at Tours to acquit Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Being a prisoner, he was conducted to the hall by two gendarmes. He entered, his head high, his step firm, clothed in black, his overcoat tightly buttoned about him, looking ike a soldier in citizen's dress. I see him still, handsome, aristocratic, with glossy beard and with the blackest of black hair, his face pale with the pallor of a month's imprisonment. From the first minute he had all the ladies in he audience on his side. Erect, a smile on his lips, he faced the Court.

Where do you reside?" asked President Handaz in a paternal tone. "At Pelagie," was the concise and tranquil

ceply. The audience laughed. He had named the prison, well known in those days to journalists and other political offenders, in which he was confined.

"Are you a relative of the accused?" asked the President, following the stupid formula of the stereotyped judicial interrogation.

Grousset glanced at Pierre Bonsparte and shrugged his shoulders.

"Letitia Bonaparte had so many lovere," he replied, "that I am unable to say whether I am relative of this man or not." This answer is historical. Prince Pierre coamed and roared under the mortal insult

thrown so unexpectedly in his face. But for the energetic intervention of his advocate he would have sprung at Grousset's throat. President Glandaz stammered some words of rebuke. Grousset stood unmoved. With im-

perturbable coolness he continued his tesgeants de ville, whom he called convict keepers and spies, and closed by saying: "I have never before so well comprehended the baseness of the empire." The Advocate General, Grand Perret, could

contain himself no longer. He bounded from his chair and demanded that Grousset should be immediately taken back to his cell. "That is a pity," said Grousset, with perfect

unconcern; "I had many other interesting things to say."

They led him out. At the door he met Ulrie te Fonvielle, whom he had not seen since the

They led him out. At the door he met Ulric de Fonvielle, whom he had not seen since the day Victor Noir was murdered. Regardless of court, audience and gendarmes, he threw himself into the arms of his friend.

All this seems to me to have happened yesterday. It gives a true notion of the man.

On Sept. 4, the collayse of the embire restored him to liberty. Under the Commune his colleagues made him Minister of Foreign Affairs—Rochefort said, because they had not another man of his distinction in the entire crowd. Toor Grousset! "added the irrepressible Henri," he will never be anything but a Minister foreign to affairs." Then Grousset launched into the politics of desperation. Let us pass over that part of his history.

To-day he is back again, old, gray haired, his beard almost white, looking like a ghost. He is only a visitor, as he is going back to London in a few days. He intends to continue to reside in England, just as though the annesty did not concern him. The fact is that during these years of exile Paschal Grousset has made himself a very enjoyable life in London. What with his fine manners and his taste in dress, he has made his way to the drawing rooms and dinner tables of a sufficiently large circle of rich city men. The women like him, and the elegant and fast young men about town treat him almost as though he were one of themselves. Six years of this sort of life, so different from that cid stormy life in Paris, have had their effect on Grousset. Little by little they have colored his ideas and changed the fiaming radical and lover of liberty into a new Grousset, who has no notion of hazarding his tranquility and his pleasures by returning to resties and turbulent Paris. He will go on contibuting for a while to the radical newspapers, but his articles will grow shorter and shorter, until the day comes when there will be no article at all, and radicals will tell one another that Paschal Grousset has fallen away from the true faith and become no better than one of the opportunists of the political s

true faith and become no better than one of the opportunists of the political synagogue of Mons. Gambetta.

Jules Vallès does not try to hide his joy at fluding himself again in his dear Paris. Especially does he relish his walks in the Faubourg Montmartre, where are printed the two journals for which he writes, the Justice and the International Vallès was nover a man of action, but he is one of the foremost of the revolutionary journalists of his epoch. It was in the International Vallès was never a man of action, but he is one of the foremost of the revolutionary journalists of his epoch. It was in the International Vallès affects of the disingle-handed out of his poverty and kept alive by his own unaided talent, that Vallès fired his first cartridges. The journals of that day breathed powder and revolution, even those devoted to pure literature. Pons were revolvers. That of Vallès was always loaded to the muzzle, and it never missed fire. Obliged to evade the laws of the empire against the press, obliged to steer between the quicksand of the Stamp Office and the ready dangers in the track of a couragoous journal, the young man performed prodigles in shunning this Scylla and this Charybdis. Not being able at the outstart to assail the Olympus on which dwelt the divinities of the empire, he foil foul of old Greek Homer, contenting himself with Impudently but skillvily veiled allusions until such time as it should be possible to strike directly at the statue of Napoleon. As versed in letters as the whole Academy put together, he had hit upon the means of enveloping his likes and hates, political and iterary. In a cloak which made the rage of his enemies a futile rage.

Lika Rochefort, Jules Vallès had been employed at the Hotel de Ville, in the department of Pompes Funchres, a fact utilized in a famous caricature by Gill, who represented him with babies' coffins for shoes. After laying in a good education, he chose the Bohemian life, perpetuating the tradition of the borces of them.

Latin quarter. True, he never drank and never smoked, but he chatted and discussed politics. He was in all the smeakes and all the street rows in which sergents de ville were to be thumped. With a good deal of trouble he got a fow articles into the little journals. He was a sidewalk philosopher. One day he printed a book. The title was odd and taking: Money; by a Man of Letters." The tone was harsh and bitter against the rich; the author was kinder to the rag picker than to the bunker. It was a modern Diogenes, bent over his lantern and sniffing critically the fifth of the Paris streets. His second book, "The Refractory," was a protest against the imperial wars. It combated the liess of militarism and the lust of conquest; it also painted a picture of the obscure life of the laborer which earned for its author the title of "Poet of tatters and kennels." But it was in the Ruethat he showed his talent—journalisticalent of the first quality. "Rochefort," said a critic, "carves up men with his polished blade; Vailès will demolish ideas by smashing them with his cudgel. The middle class begins revolutions; the people finish them."

As to the man himself, as his friends knew him, here is a skoten before 1870, by his old comrades on the Rue: "Vailès took us in when we were wandering through the streets, vainly searching, year in, year out, for some corner in which to write what we had thought and suffered. He threw open to us his entire journal—to us, unknown and poor; and if, in spite of his indefatigable friendship, we have not made a name in this journal, at least we have earned our bread. Vailès has enabled us to live during eight months. Men do not forget services of that sort."

olight months. Men do not forget services of that sort."

With ten years more on his shoulders, Vallès is the same man now that he was then. While looking about for an apartment that pleases him, he is staying with an old friend. For the moment he seems to have given himself up to liferary work, and his name appears at the bottom of a novel in the Justice.

By the side of these gross bonnets of the proscription, the second-rate actors play their humbler parts. Pillopel, the carleaturist, came over from London and stayed twenty-four hours in Paris—the day of the fête, July 14. It was a tusiness trip. He came to do some sketching for one of the great illustrated newspapers of London. Like Grousset, Pillopel has established himself in the English capital, and is a prosperous man. He makes 150,000 francs a year. In Paris he would run the risk of starving.

Arthur Argoud, an ex-editor of Rochefort's

London. Like Grousset, Piliopel has established himself in the English capital, and is a prosperous man. He makes 150,000 frames a year. In Paris he would run the risk of starving.

Arthur Arnoud, an ex-editor of Rochefort's Marsellaise, is now at work in the Republique Française. He is writing novels. Malon, the old journeyman dyer and member of the Commune, fluds a certain difficulty in getting a place to his mind. He has had to join the staff of the Intransigeant for the present. Lissagaray, a cousin-german of Cassagnas, who, on one occasion, challenged and wounded him, has come back and is writing for the Mod d'Ordre. If Felix Prat is in Paris, he has eaten fern seed and walks invisible. Rochefort is ubiquitous, but I can find no one who has seen Pyat anywhere in Paris. The belief gains ground that he is still in London.

At the moment the amnostied were entering Paris, Gen. Bergaret was leaving France for America. His departure was authorized by the Minister of the Interior, M. Lepere, who had permitted him to make two visits, of several weeks each, to Paris before the amnesty passed the Chambers. Bergeret could have stayed in France had he chosen to do so, but he refused to avail himself of an amnesty that would shackle his free will. He profers a country where he will not be indebted to the Government for graciousty permitting him to live ander its flaz. He will represent in the United States severa European commercial houses, and its flaz, who killed the pollee agent, Mourlot, ander the some formed equity, and an ex-member of the Commen, is pencerally amployed in the Colonie Institute workshop. Dereure, Clemeter of the Commen, is pencerally amployed in the Colonie Institute workshop. Dereure, Clemeter of the Commen and realize the commendated the chamber of the Commenter of the season of the prediction of the season of the season of the

# No Slur on Dr. Tanner.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with considerable pain and indignation the communica-tion in to-day's Sun relative to the antecedents of Dr. Tanner. I would ask if there is anythin disreputable in his keeping electric baths in Minne apolis? The sneering remarks of your correspondent that regular physicians did not consider it exactly the hing to have any intercourse with him reflects only on hemse ares discredit. If we had the antecedents of some of these would be censors, the community might be considerably more startled than they have been by the slur on Dr. Tanner's having solved as honest lively cold by keeping electric baths for the benefit of his claw men.

fellow men. Bo we think any the less of those inventors who spend a portion of their lives in a debter, jail, under a financial cloud, while perfecting the less of the verges. Do we not more honor such men as tyrus we feel because they falled in previous pursuits and finally conquered in great enterprises that benefited all manalm! Who stops to consider what occasions the falled in the less that benefited all manalm! Who stops to consider what occasions the fall manalm! stops to consider what benefited all mankind? Who stops to consider what occupation such a man as Edison followed previous to his grand discoveries?

I have not the slightest interest in or acquaintance with lir. Tanner personally—only with his scientific experiments—but I say shams on the man who in a wrong spirit would belittle his achievements?

B. C. Naw Yong, Aug. 11.

# Laughing Gas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From reports which appeared in THE SUN of yesterday and to-day respecting the illness of Mr. Price, who had some roots extracted by Dr. Star while under the infinence of laughing gas, it might be interred that the gas, in certain abnormal cases, had a tendency to produce convul-sions. Such an inference I think is entirely unjustified. Dr. Star, who is a first-class dentist, erred in not giving enough gas to produce entire insensibility. From a history of the case, it would appear that Mr. Price was liable to convulsions upon any sudden excitement or disturbance of the nervous conlibrium. The first effects of the gas, as of all ansesthetics, where an insimfleient quantity is given, is to increase the nervous sensibility and the liability to nervous shock. Better give nothing than not enough. A partial dose of cas, instead of allaying pain, only increases it. Mr. Price is a large man, and Dr. Star stated to Tim Sur's reporter that he administered only "three gailons." This was entirely insufficient. The gas has been administered during the past sixteen years by dentists all over the country—probably a million of times—and I have never before heard that it produced convulsions. In the case of Mr. Price I have no doubt that the same result would have followed the extraction of the roots of no ansesthetic had seen administered.

Saw York Aug. 12. Dr. Star, who is a first-class dentist erred in not giving

A Neuralgia Sufferer's Appeal. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among your many thousand readers is there not one who could give a poor sufferer a cure for the neuralgia? S. M. C.

### A Delerous Ditty. This race is so hard, The latior and Joubt of it.

Let us be giad When we are out of it. With Garfield in hand, We've a tough bout of it; We'll be well off When we are out of it.

Stand to the front! Make a loud shout of it! If Democrats rally, Frighten them out of it. Garfield's a fraud;

There's never a doubt of it. Nothing but tuck Can carry us out of it. Look at Blaine's month.

The curve and the pout of it. Us to get out of it. See Conkling's face, The smile and the snout of it.

Is he not giad That he is out of it? Poor Sherman's heart-Isn't it stout of it

Just to keep still
And wish us well out of it? But stand to the front! Make a loud shout of its Maybe our cheek Will carry us out of it.

Think of next fail-The horror and rout of it. But when Hancock wina, We'll all be out of it.

## BUNBEAMS.

-afeissonier, the painter, has been made -M. Roederer, head of the great champagne house, has died suddenly at Rheims, aged 33.

-Lord Randolph Churchill, who married

Miss Jerome, is gaining in reputation as a Parliamentary speaker and tactician. -Dan Rice has already retired from the religious field, and is fitting up a floating circus for the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

-At Sir Albert Sassoon's magnificent ball Kensington House Mrs. Langtry wore a "crust" dress of white, embroidered all over with butterflies -A Chaucer for schools is in preparation by Mrs. Haweis, in response to a request from many in fluential teachers that she should prepare such a work.

-The census taker at Wakefield, N. C. found a man 65 years of ace, who is the father of twenty-nine living children, twenty-six of whom are by one wite. —Several of the brigand chiefs of Italy have, in the course of their careers, figured as cham-pions of Mazzini, of the Pope, of Victor Emanuel, and as Garibaldians.

-An apple tree in the orchard of Wm. Plymive of Washington County, Pa., bears nine varieties, some of which are now ripe, while others will not ripea -A Scottish inspector of schools reports a

marked increase of politeness in the counties of Banf. Orkney, and Aberdeen. This he attributes to the infig. nce of the Education acts and code. -M. Gounod is about to write an oratorio

in three parts, called "The Redemption," for the Bir-mingham festival of 1882. The libratio, of which M. Gounod is himself the author, is already written.

—On the day the Cincinnati Convention nominated Hancock, Mrs. Margaret Perry of New Or. leans gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl, who have been named Hancock, English, and America -A digest of the Government Blue Books

relating to the Zulu war has been prepared by Hishop Colenso of Natal. The work is 750 pages long, and was wholly set up by Zulu type setters in the Bishop's private -The bill for the reconstruction of the committee to whom it was referred by the House of Com-

mons. Doubts were entertained of the safety of the pro--A handsome girl of Indianapolis, Ind. who habitually used arsenic to improve her complexion, has not only nearly lost her eyesight, but her contemplated marriage with a wealthy and reputable physician

is indefinitely postponed -The Viking's ship lately discovered at Sandflord, in Norway, has been taken to Christiania, and placed under cover in the University Garden, near the old boat found at Tunoz some years ago. The damaged part is to be restored, and the colors, which rapidly

faded in the sunlight, freshened up, -It is not often that one finds an English Judge animadverting on the conduct of a learned "brother," but at Devon Assizes lately Justice Grove commented at some length on Baron Pollock's "discourtesy" and "carelessness" in neglecting to answer a letter he had addressed to him in connection with th

-Mr. Parnell has sent to the papers an authoritative contradiction of some recently published re-ports of his having received from the New York skirmishing fund money for the purpose of defraying election and other cognate expenses. No such money, Mr. Parnell asserts, ever reached his hands, directly or indirect -During the year 1879, apart from the

forty-two performances given at London, the Comedia Française gave 822 representations, twenty-three of which were matinees. Forty works were played be longing to the modern repertory, and twenty-eight be longing to the ancient repertory; altogether sixty-eight works, three only of which were new. -Taxes are very ingenious in Italy, where

the parliamentary financiers have to turn some sharp corners in order to make both ends of the budget meet. The latest agony is a tax of \$18 yearly for permission to wear any foreign decoration or order; for receiving the title of prince from any foreign power, \$6,000; for that of duke, \$5,000; of marquis, \$4,000; of count, \$3,000; o baron, \$2,000, any other title, \$1,000; for new privat coats-of-arms, \$140 -The carrier pigeon race, instituted by the

Colombia Club of Co logne, a society for improving the breed of domestic birds, took place on the 25th uit. The race was between London and Deutz (Cologne). At & o'clock in the morning of the above-mentioned data forty-eight birds were started from London. The first arrival was a bird belonging to Mr. E. Monheim of Destr., which reached the Rhenish city at one second before 12 o'clock, or in 5 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds after leav the British capital.

—The exodus from Germany this year has

been in excess of preceding ones. From Bremon sions more than 14,000 Germans have already sailed, or more than twice as many as left that port during the whole of last year. The number of emigrants who have left the country for the United States is over 13,000 since the 1st of January, or 191 per cent, more than during the corresponding period of last year, and this is exclusive of those who have sailed from Havre, Botterdam, Liverpeol, -Prof. Inman, the Wizard of the West,

was giving a performance in Odin Kansas. He intro-duced the femiliar "inexhaustible bottle," from which various kinds of sprituous beverages are poured. A burly fellow in the audience called for burly fellow in the andience called for "gripe water," which is the name for a particularly flery brand of whiskey sold in that region. The wizard could not supply the demand. "Then you're a har and a fraud," said the indignant man, "for you said you'd give me anythin I asked for," and he smashed the bottle into fragments -A bottle was recently washed ashore at

Long Beach L. I., containing several letters which were at once forwarded to their destination. It subsequently transpired that Dr. G. P. Sherman of this city, who sailed in the Circassia for Giasgow, having missed the pilot, by whom he wished to send back some letters, placed them in a bottle with a short note of explanation, requesting the finder to forward them to their destination. He then threw the bottle overboard. The steamer sailed Saturday, and the bottle was found and the mail delivered early on Monday.

-Michael Bates, a man without arms, was ecently tried at the Liverpool Assizes for bigamy. It was contended for the prisoner that if the ceremony of marriage, which took place at Manchester, purported to be according to the rites of the Church of England, the ritual must be performed properly. There must be a putting on of the ring by the husband, who should also give the bride his hand; but the prisoner could da neither. Bates was acquitted on the ground that when he married his second wife he had not seen his first wife for more than seven years.

-In Goodwood Park, at the races, Lady Augusta Fane, the Countess of Lonsdale, and Mra Lang-try sat side by side on one of the benches in the grove, as they had previously sat side by side at the receipt of customs at the charity fair at Kensington Garden, and were the "observed of all observers." It was not by their brilliant costumes these ladies attracted, but by their brilliant beauty. Lady Lousdale, with severe simplicity, were a silver-gray dress; Lady Augusta Fane was equally unussuming in sage green, while if Mrs. Langtry, with loose closk and dress to match, was more striking in the colors of her choice-black, relieved by tawny velvet-it had little to do with the result.

-It is not believed that any practical adance has been made in the settlement of the Turkish difficulty. The savage declaration of Osman Pashs to Gen. Baker, "We entered Stamboul in blood and fire and in blood and fire we shall leave it," is thought to express the spirit of the Turk toward the Christian whe is now attempting to dictate to him. It is said the tards pace of diplomatic endeavor is due to a lear lest and strong pressure should drive the Turk into a tury and provoke a terrible massacre of the Christian inhahitants. native and foreign, of the empire. But the foreign Con suls are almost manimous in their warnings that blood-shed is all but certain, however the Powers may try to carry out the decisions of the supplementary Conference

-The Calcutta Statesman says: "Much ridicule has been east upon the diplomacy of our politic officers in Afghanistan, and some curious stories are told of the methods by which the astute Pathans have succeeded in raising funds at our expense. One of the most favortie of these is popularly known as 'making & Khan.' It consists in selecting some rustic cutthroat the more obscure the better, giving him a horse and a shawl, and sending him into the British camp, with hak a dozen ranged followers, as a "khan" or chief, a new man of influence, who would not be unwilling to treat with the British for a consideration. When first invent ed, this plan never falled to secure for the specialist few who invented it a good round sum of money. 2.000 rupes to 5.000 rupes being readily distursed by politicals Auxious to conciliate men of influence.  $^{\rm th}$ 

-In the spring of 1863 Pope Pius IX. gave orders to Cardinal Ricci that the copols of S. Peter's should be recoated with lead, upon the distinct under-standing that the work should be completed within low years from the date of its commencement, as he carnes ly wished to see the renovations finished before his leath. The plumbers, however, had been recupied with their still unfinished task for some fifteen years when the res erable Pontiff died. Lee XIII. recently issued positive orders that all possible expedition should be used in car-rying out the undertaking, and extraordinary energy is being displayed in clothing the vast cupids with new leaden garments, which are being rapidly fitted to three of the sixteen sections into which the surface is the date has been divided for this purpose. The remaining thirteen sections took seventeen years in second but it surpasses. ticipated that the three new in hand will be completed by the end of 1881. For each section meanly a million pounds of lead are required, and the cost of the mode renovation has hitherto been defrayed by the fund commante known as " Peter's Pence."